

## METAL PRICES

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# The Ogden Standard

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UTAH: Fair tonight and probably Tuesday; warmer Tuesday.

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# AUSTRO-GERMANS HALTED

## ALLIES TAKING STEPS TO AID ITALIAN FORCES

ROME, Oct. 29.—The Italians are checking the advance of the Austro-German troops in the plains of northern Italy, the war office announces.

The Italian troops are fulfilling their duty and all movements ordered by the general staff are being carried out, the statement says.

The announcement follows:

"All orders of the general staff are being carried out quite regularly and the troops which are opposing the enemy are fulfilling their duty by keeping in check his advance into the plains."

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Steps already have been taken for rendering the fullest possible assistance to the Italians.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 29.—The Germans have evacuated the Werder peninsula on the Gulf of Riga where they made a landing recently, the war office announces.

"Werder Manor has been burned and provisions have been stolen."

"No fighting has taken place in the Gulf of Finland but trawlers are active there."

### Review of War Situation

Italy's soldiers have failed to check the advance of the Austro-Germans and the entire line of the Isonzo is threatened with annihilation. Sweeping down from the mountains into the plains of Friuli, the invaders have captured Cividale, 100,000 prisoners and 700 guns.

Great Britain and France are reported to be taking steps to give the shattered Italian army prompt and full support. What form this aid will take has not been disclosed. The French cabinet met last night to decide upon the manner of co-operation on the Italian front.

### Germans Forging Ahead

When General Cadorna will make a stand is not yet clear, but two positions, capable of defense are available. The Germans have reached the lowlands and are but nine miles from Udine, Cadorna's general headquarters. The railroad running north and south through Udine might make a defensive line but the Tagliamento river, 15 miles west of Udine, probably would offer a stronger defense.

The fall of Gorizia is a serious menace to the Italian troops holding the Carso line southward to the head of the Adriatic but General Cadorna still would be able to offer stout resistance on a line running through Tolmezzo, Gemona, Udine, Buttrio and Gradisca. The capture of Gradisca by the Teutons, however, would make a retreat from the Carso inevitable and also somewhat of a difficulty. The line of the Tagliamento river, it appears, would give the Italians the better natural position from which to hold the Germans from the Venetian plains and the over running of northern Italy.

### Whole Line in Grave Danger

While the whole Isonzo line is in grave danger there is also a serious threat in the Teuton drive to the Italian line in the Carnic Alps and even in the Dolomites, north of Belluno. Apparently Field Marshal von Mackensen is endeavoring to drive a wedge between the armies on the Carso front and those in the mountains northwest of Udine. Some of the advanced Italian positions in the Carnic Alps probably have been abandoned already. If this should prove true the Tagliamento river seems to offer General Cadorna his first defensive line unless his armies stiffen greatly and hold the invaders within a few miles of their present positions.

### Operations carried out by the Bel-

gians and French looking toward the elimination of Houtholst forest north of Ypres are progressing favorably. The entire Merckem peninsula, south of Dixmude, has been captured by allied troops who have also taken Merckem and several other villages west of the forest. The British held the southern side of the forest and a continuation of the Belgo-French advance will make the German position untenable.

A German retreat between Warnefonten and Dixmude to straighten out the line and eliminate the Ypres salient is not looked for in German military circles. One leading German critic, Major Morant, says the front is untenable and that the Germans will have to retire to a new line. Such a line probably would run through Menin to Roulers to Thourout and thence to the sea.

### German Withdrawal

On the northern Russian front the Germans have extended their withdrawal movement to include the force that recently was landed on the Werder peninsula after the Oesel and Moon islands in the entrance to the Gulf of Riga. This landing was viewed at the time as a threat against Revel, the Russian naval base on the Gulf of Finland and as a possible prelude to even more extensive land operations by the Germans in the direction of Petrograd.

### German Withdrawal

The withdrawal leaves the Germans without a foothold on the Estonian coast, attempts being made by them to follow up the original landing by putting troops ashore at points both north and south of the peninsula having failed, according to the Russian reports. There has been somewhat prevalent assumption, however, that there was never any intention by the Germans to push their Riga operation beyond the naval base, but that the view being that the threat against the Gulf of Finland may well have been a diversion for political effect in Russia or to distract attention from operations in preparation elsewhere.

The artillery battle is being continued in Flanders and in sections of the Aisne front and in the Verdun region. In the last named the Germans attacked spiritedly last night between Chaume wood and Bezonvaux, east of the Chaume wood and won something more than 500 yards of advanced trenches. The French in an immediate counterattack recaptured the major portion of the lost ground.

## LONDON VIEW OF U. S. ENTRANCE

American Energy Bodes Ill for Germany—Victory, However Delayed, Is Certain.

ALLIES MUST NOT RELAX

Minute Men of America Have Fired Shot That Will Be Heard Round the World.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The entrance of the American army into active service on the western front, although overshadowed as a news item by the Austro-German invasion of Italy, receives prominent notice in the newspapers as an event more than picturesque event.

The Daily News says: "It would be idle to presume Germany in the expectation of her Italian victory will appreciate its full meaning. This does not alter the fact either imminent or prospective. Germany is called upon by the New World to redress the balance in the Old. The balance will be redressed."

The Daily Express remarks: "American energy says it bodes ill for Germany and gives added certainty that victory, however delayed, is assured. It warns that this does not justify a relaxation of British efforts."

The Graphic says: "The descendants of the embattled farmers of Concord have fired a shot which like that of the minute men, will be heard round the world. The advent of the United States has more than made up for Russia's temporary weakening. It should have a steady influence, in view of the blow at Italy and should be recalled whenever there is a tendency toward pessimism."

Italians to Be Aided.

The following article is printed conspicuously by the Times today: "There is reason to believe that the critical situation on the Italian front has received and is receiving the prompt and sympathetic consideration of the French and British governments. It is understood that the Italian commander-in-chief already knows that he may rely on the most prompt and fullest support it may be in the power of the allies to give."

### Italians Revise Statement

ROME, Sunday, Oct. 28.—The Italian war office has issued an amended version of the official statement on operations issued early today. As amended the announcement reads: "The violence of the attack and the failure to resist on the part of some units forming our second army allowed the Austro-German forces to break into our left wing on the Julian front. This version eliminates the words 'which in cowardice retired without fighting or surrendered to the enemy'."

### Austria Rejects Over Trieste

The safety of Trieste seems to be the chief cause of rejoicing in Austria. The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna says that ever since Italy declared war the monarch has not ceased to be anxious for that city. It speculates as to whether British and French influence will prove strong enough to prevent the collapse of Italy's war policy or whether the mass of the population, recognizing the seriousness of the situation, will become convinced peace is necessary.

## AUSTRO-GERMAN HOPES RAISING

ZURICH, Oct. 29.—Austrian hopes of a "speedy and honorable peace," have been raised by the Austro-German successes on the Italian front, the president of the reichsrath said in an address to the deputies as quoted in Vienna dispatches. He admitted there had been great anxiety in regard to Trieste which now had been removed. The report of proceedings in parliament adds that the German and Polish deputies arose and cheered the emperor and the army, implying that the Czechs did not join in the demonstration.

## SHALL THIS BE THE ANSWER TO OUR WASTE?



## HUNGER

## ITALY MUST BE PROMPTLY AIDED

Great Britain and France Face Urgent Duty to Latin Allies in War.

Single Unfortunate Episode Leaves No Stain on Honor of Tried Troops.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—That Great Britain and France must go promptly to Italy's help is the view expressed by several morning newspapers.

The Times, which prints a statement implying knowledge that such help is contemplated, says editorially: "Our word to the people of Italy is to stand firm for help will surely come. Italy must not and will not be deprived of the fruits of the ultimate victory for which she has battled so long and so ardently. In the truest sense the Isonzo is our front as much as the Somme and now that it has collapsed we must do our utmost without delay to repair it. There is no need for alarm, but there is the utmost need for promptitude and broadness of vision."

The Daily Chronicle, taking a similar view, says it ought to be possible to have British or French divisions or both in northern Italy in a very short time. The Daily News, on the other hand, while holding it incumbent on the allies to consider how best to succor Italy, thinks it is impossible to send direct relief on the scale the situation demands.

While all the newspapers recognize the gravity of Italy's peril, strong confidence is expressed in General Cadorna and the Italian army with the conviction that they ultimately will emerge victorious. Italian perseverance and success of the past are recalled with warm admiration and the weakness of some links in the defensive chain is condoned.

The Times says: "The troops so suddenly and fiercely tried may have well blanched. The Italian army has proved its courage and devotion so often in this war that a single unfortunate episode leaves no stain on its honor."

### Paris Considering Aid

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Before the meeting of the cabinet last evening to determine upon concentration of the allies on the Italian front, Premier Painleve conferred with General Petain, commander-in-chief, and General Foch, chief of staff of the war ministry.

The Petit Parisien says the war committee met again this morning.

## SHIP BUILDING TO BE RUSHED

Imminent Necessity for Speeding Pressed on Shipbuilders and Officials.

LABOR SITUATION GUARDS DOUBLED

Shortage Must Be Relieved or Drastic Conscripted of Workmen Resorted to.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The imminent necessity of speeding up ship construction was emphasized at a conference here today between Atlantic coast shipbuilders and officials of the Emergency Fleet corporation, the navy department, the department of labor and the American Federation of Labor.

The labor question was discussed in detail, a special consideration being given to feasible methods for attracting skilled workers to shipyards. Unless the present labor shortage is relieved without delay, officials claim it will be necessary to consider drastic methods of conscription of workmen.

Customer—You told me it was the best English mutton.  
Butcher—Well, mum—er—New Zealand horn but of English parents—Pascaling Show.

## HEAVY GUARD AT ALL FOOD DEPOTS

Hoover Warns New York of Discovery of Wholesale Plan of Destruction.

Secret Service Agents Working—Home Guards to Be Called Into Service.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—All granaries, food depots and other places where food is stored in great quantities in New York were under heavy guard today, under orders of Arthur Williams, federal food administrator for the city who on Saturday was warned by Herbert Hoover, national food administrator, of the discovery of wholesale plots to destroy the nation's food supply.

Guards have been doubled and United States secret service agents are co-operating in the work. Arrangements have been made to call out the home guard for service if necessary.

"My dear," says the husband. "I told you that we simply had to economize, and here you are wearing a new costume!"  
"I know, honey," she soothes. "But I have put mothballs in the pockets, so everyone will think it is an old one."

## CAUSE OF ITALIAN DEFEAT

Lack of Material, Munitions and Guns and Unseasoned Troops.

Relief From Allies Must Be Forthcoming—Italy Has Plenty of Men.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Lack of material, munitions and guns and unseasoned troops on the right wing in the face of an overwhelming Austro-German force coming from the Russian borders are the causes assigned by technical experts of the Italian mission here for the Italian defeat in the Julian Alps.

There must be a reformation of the fighting lines, they say, and a resumption of the Italian offensive cannot be expected before next spring, the campaign meanwhile being of necessity on defensive lines.

### Relief From Allies Urgent

Members of the mission are confident that relief and assistance will be forthcoming from Italy's allies. Men are not wanted; Italy has an abundance of men. Munitions, steel, coal, cannon and last, but not least, food, are what must be had at once. The Italian right, which first failed under the enemy's great assault, it is said here, was composed of territorials, not seasoned in war. The break made it necessary for the whole front to be withdrawn to avoid a flanking attack. The Italian general staff knew that great masses of German and Austrian troops were facing Cadorna's army. Nevertheless the attack could have been resisted successfully, Italians here say, had been given by the allies to Italy's call for munitions and supplies.

In throwing her enormous force against the Italians, the mission here believes, Germany has played her greatest card. The Italians, when thrown back, were within 35 miles of Leibach, which in the opinion of the Italian general staff, was the key to success and the capture of that place by the Italian forces would have meant the collapse of Austria, which, in turn, would cause the defeat of Germany.

## FIVE AVIATORS HURT IN WRECK

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 29.—Five aviators for the aviation school at San Antonio were injured when a Missouri, Kansas & Texas passenger train was wrecked by a collision with a freight engine today.

The injured are: H. J. Samuelson and G. J. Cunningham, Park City, Utah; P. Brannen Emmett, Michigan City, Mich.; James R. Donald, Boise, Idaho, and F. A. American, Pocatello, Idaho.

## Important War Events Impending On All Fronts In World Conflict

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Food pledge week will get actively at work today with a half million persons securing pledges from 22,000,000 people for the observance of the food administration's directions and advice in food economy which President Wilson has endorsed. With effective enrollment of families to save food throughout the war, the United States will be able to export all the meat, wheat, fats and sugar its allies in Europe sorely need to enable them to maintain their fighting strength.

Lord Northcliffe, head of the British war mission in the United States, places the situation before the American people in these words:

"The greatest food experts on both sides of the Atlantic say that there is

a world shortage of food. The boys who are enduring the hell of the trenches for our sake cannot hold out unless well fed. The situation which we have to face right now in this food pledge week is obvious. Either the stay-at-homes must save, that the soldiers must go short so that the stay-at-homes may fatten. You cannot have it both ways and must make your choice."

Belgian Minister de Cartier, citing the fact that America far more months has kept Belgium from starvation, said today that the effort in which every nation allied against Germany is stretching every nerve and expending every last ounce of strength, will succeed or will fail, according to the way the people and their armies save the food needed to maintain their strength and their spirit.

cording to the way the people and their armies save the food needed to maintain their strength and their spirit.

### America Must Carry Load

"America must supply by far the greatest portion of this food," said Minister de Cartier. "It is a grand conception, worthy of the ideals and traditions of the greatest republic that this food shall be supplied by the voluntary effort of the individual citizens. We nations of Europe, relying on the ability of America to accomplish what she sets forth to do, confident that during the week we have set aside to enroll ourselves as individuals to save the world for democracy, you will assure victory in the war."

## Food Pledge Week Begins With Half Million Securing Pledges

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Important developments are impending in the great war, Secretary Baker indicates in his official review of last week's operations on all fronts, which concludes with the brief statement that certain units of the American forces in France have taken their places on the battlefront to complete their training. This is the war department's first mention of the fact that General Pershing's men are on the firing line.

It is the wave of activity during the week on nearly every front, however, that caught the secretary's attention. Significant operations are in progress, he says, both east and west, on the Italian fronts, in Macedonia, Rumania, Mesopotamia and even in East Africa.

On the western front he said a new strategic retreat of the German forces appears to be the next move expected and they must move back under critical circumstances from between the two wedges, those of the Flanders and the Aisne which have been driven relentlessly into their line by the British and French.

Italy is passing through a difficult moment, Mr. Baker says. The Austro-German drive is being pressed forward by the invading forces. Before Italy stemmed the tide of an Austrian rush under less favorable conditions for them, he points out, and hurried the enemy back with only a taste of victory during the first days of his terrific onslaught. Winter is now coming to the aid of the Italians.

### Secretary Baker's Review

The secretary's review in part follows: "The two outstanding features of

the week are the relentless offensive of the British in the Ypres salient resulting in substantial gains of terrain of important strategic values and the sudden aimed and sustained thrust of the French north of the Aisne.

"The enemy, believing he might find a rift in the otherwise impregnable allied line at the point of junction of the British-French forces, directed repeated heavy counter-attacks in this segment. These were repulsed."

Results of Three Days' Fight. "In three days fighting the French have taken 12,000 prisoners, 120 guns of large caliber, and a great quantity of other booty."

"The possession of the capture fort of Malmesheim, the key to the entire

(Continued on Page 4)